

received their interest at Wilmington, are informed that the same will be paid at this office in future. Holders of any Registered Bonds receive their interest at this office, by request. Register at Richmond to transfer his name to the pay-roll of this Depository.

O. E. HARRISON,
C. S. Depository.

21-17
perative copy till further

The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, A. M. GORMAN,
EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be
directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1864.

Yesterday the Northern anti-war, anti-Lincoln Convention met at Chicago. We don't not be attracted to that city every element of opposition to the Baboon's administration, and that the enormous profligacy, cruelty, inhumanity and tyranny of the Seward regime were thoroughly canvassed and ventilated. We doubt not the Convention was harmonious and enthusiastic. We doubt not it has placed before the people of the North the plain naked issue of peace or war. It being the advocate of peace, we doubt not, likewise, that the man of its selection will be of such character as to attract the united support of all who oppose to Lincoln, except the radical rationalistic element of the Fremont stripe. The man will be worthy of the cause he is destined to mission, and beyond doubt the people of that beleaguered region will not be left in any uncertainty as to the "platform" of the candidate. There will be no plaudits of double entendre. It will be precise, distinct, unmistakable peace—cessation of war, stoppage of carnage. This will be the one side of the picture. The other—Lincoln's and Seward's war, drafts, blood, slaughter, with all the filthings, which the Yankee has come at last to comprehend. Following this Convention will come the wild enthusiasm to be created by this new programme. Wild and excited will it be, because of the novelty of the new attitude. This Convention will have dared to bend the power of government. It will have done so under the most imposing surroundings. Governor Seymour, of New York, is to be the inaugurator of the opening proceedings. Bishop Hopkins, that eminent divine, who stood out with all the force of an honest and great mind against the primeval cause of this deluge of blood, who cleared his skirts of all stain, and boldly defended the right—he is to invoke the Divine blessing on this assembly. No Tynge, nor Beecher, nor any of the Pennsylvania Episcopians, who lately made themselves "clay in the hands of a Potter" and allowed themselves to be moulded into stiff abolition war fanatics, nor any strong minded miscegenators, nor loyal leaguers, like Daniel S. Dickinson and John A. Dix, the worthy fraternalists of long gunny struggles; none of these will be allowed to enter this respectable assembly. What of God's ministers, of all the churches, who may be there, will be veritable shepherds—neither wolves nor robbers.

The enthusiasm of the people to follow this extraordinary demonstration, will partake of direct hostility to the government. It will be prepared, it will be armed, and it will stand its ground. Its first roll will be upon the mediated draft, which is to commence the fifth of September, and on whatever source this source falls, it will grind it to powder. We have a deep interest in this contest. But our policy is to let it alone. We adopt the sentiments which we copy to-day from the Union Telegraph—"leave them alone." We readily discovered the object and aim of the late series of articles from the Richmond Sentinel, and gave them the aid which, in our judgment, they were entitled to. If we subjected ourselves to misrepresentation, we trusted the fair minded reader to extricate us. We look now with anxiety to see the future unfold in Yankee land. We long to hear the voices of Vallandigham, Voorhes, Long, Seymour, of Connecticut, Wm. B. Reed, Charles J. Ingersoll, impassioned, fearless, eloquent, uttering the stilled truths of the last four years, and we predict that their reception by the mass will be marked with overwhelming unanimity. At every stage the outcry of a people against oppression and against destruction, will become more thrilling, and we here predict that this Lincoln and his crew have at last struck the breaker, and his craft is at the mercy of the waves for the next two months.

THE NORTHERN ELECTIONS.

LEAVE THEM ALONE.—We are one who believe the South has a vast interest at stake in the Northern Presidential election now pending. That the question of a protracted war or a speedy cessation of hostilities absolutely hangs upon the issue—that the defeat of Lincoln will practically end the war in a short time, no matter who else is elected, and that therefore the vast interests of the South and of humanity in general, are involved in the result. Frankly, we see no chance of ending this war in any short time, unless Lincoln be defeated.

There are many other newspaper writers, however, who take no such view of the matter, and profess a total indifference as to the fate of a party which set the war on foot and has waded eye-deep in the best blood of the South. In fact, they have persuaded themselves, by a peculiar rationalization, that it is absolutely better for the South that Lincoln should be his own successor, and the Northern people should indorse at the ballot-box all the horrors of the past four years and launch forth again with renewed vigor upon the bloody track of Southern subjugation.

The advocates of either view of this subject are either purposely or unconsciously mingling more or less warmly in the contest. We have noticed in the Richmond Sentinel a series of articles intended to play into the hands of the Lincoln opposition, and which have therefore provoked no little animadversion by another portion of the Lincoln press. By a direct or implication, in its anxiety to furnish standing ground for the anti-Lincoln party, the Sentinel has made concessions which have alarmed the sensitive and suspicious, and set them thus early busily at work

In combating the views of the Sentinel and the inferences which they fear the Northern opposition may draw from them.

They are, in particular, very much concerned in the work of extinguishing in the minds of the Northern Democracy all hope of re-union or reconstruction by negotiation. They are wonderfully solicitous that no man North of Mason and Dixon's line should be allowed to err or to deceive himself in this particular. Re-construction must be the offspring of Southern subjugation, and the politician of the North who holds out any other hope, is a fool or a knave.

Never before in the history of the continent, even under the old United States, did these men betray such extreme solicitude to guard the North against a mistake in casting their ballots, and why they are so very particular to set the North right on this or any other point, they must answer to themselves. The South certainly is in no wise responsible for any mistakes her enemies may commit upon this or any other subject.

Thus before the Northern Presidential contest is fairly begun, the South is in danger of seriously involving herself in it. Either from force of habit, or restlessness of mind, the masses of the South are in danger of furnishing much of the material upon which the Northern Presidential campaign will be fought, and, as we believe, of electing a more potent foe to Lincoln than any of the Black Republican organs can do.

Now why not leave these parties to make and fight on their own issues? It will be impossible not to feel a deep interest in the result, but why need we feel called upon to challenge or controvert a single argument or assertion either party may advance. We are accountable neither for what they say or what they believe. They have yet no power to summon us as witnesses for either party, and why should we volunteer testimony. If we persist in it, on either side, we may well lay the foundation for bitter and unavailing regrets hereafter. Leave them alone. Let us be content with facts and events.

If any one supposes that in any of our articles upon the currency, and upon the prevailing high prices, that we have intended to attach the blame particularly to any one class of the community, he has wholly misunderstood our meaning and design. If the larger portion of blame falls seemingly on the farmer, it is by force of circumstances. The farmer being, in point of number and influence, much the largest class of sellers, and the articles he sells being of that kind which most feebly attracts the public notice, it was altogether natural that towards him the attention of the public should be directed.

There are individual cases where men and corporations have heartlessly speculated upon the prime necessities of life, to the grave and often upon the sufferings of their fellows. But the blame of the high prices is general—it attaches to all classes, and its origin and growth have been the result of a want of confidence in the government which parties should never have withdrawn. We are reminded of the justice of this general application of the fault, by an incident which occurred within our notice, wherein a brother lawyer bore this part: A client applied to a friend of ours, who is remarkable for his shrewd judgment, and withal, for a sharp wit, to enquire if a suit could be maintained on a certain instrument. The counsel demanded for his fee fifty dollars for the opinion, which in peace times he would have given for four dollars. The client demurred to the fee; whereupon said the attorney—"You are a farmer and raise sweet potatoes; I love them; give me five bushels; they are worth two dollars and a half in specie, but you charge ten dollars a bushel; you see I charge less at fifty than I did at four dollars."

The illustration was manifest—the potatoes were paid—the instrument examined, and the opinion given: that no suit could be maintained.

We blame in this case neither the lawyer nor farmer, individually. Our city printers have just struck for higher wages. We would have been glad to pay them as they wished, but in conformity with our opinions, and also in conformity with our means, we could not do so. But the strike of the printers is not to be considered as an inordinate extortion—it is a part of the prevailing want of confidence which undermines the financial operations of the government, and destroys confidence in the currency.

A farmer in the Charlotte Bulletin enquires "when shall reform begin, and what will be the most advisable course to pursue to bring it about?" We answer: Let it begin at once. Let farmers, manufacturers, lawyers, doctors, merchants, tradesmen, business men of all kinds, meet in public assembly and first demand of the Confederate Commissioners to reduce their schedule, which is wholly inexecutable. Then resolve that they will estimate the Confederate currency at an approximation at least to specie value. Let them determine to sell and buy only on this estimate. Let them instruct their Representatives to legislate for preserving the national integrity; and let them mark all autocrats—all who encourage, who would marplot—and let the force of public advertisement bear upon these men, or on any class of men who withhold countenance and support from these wise measures.

And so where can the movement commence more properly than in Mecklenburg. One movement will beget others. It only needs to begin. The times are propitious to the movement. The advent of Mr. Trenholm to the Treasury is a new era. His assurances are bold and satisfying. His judgment may be relied on. Heaven has smiled on the labors of the husbandman, and the earth yields abundance. Victory camps with our soldiers and accompanies him in the battle. The auguries are of peace—early, honorable peace. The nation can pay all she owes with scarce a burden upon her people. Nothing can avert prosperity from us, if we are true to ourselves. But don't let one class wait on another; let the farmers begin; their influence will compel others.

The Late Peace Interview in Richmond.

Circular from the State Department.

The following circular from the State Department will explain itself:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Richmond, Va., August 26, 1864.

Sir: Numerous publications which have recently appeared in the journals of the United States on the subject of informal overtures for peace between two Federations of States now at war on this continent, render it desirable that you should be fully advised of the views and policy of this Government on a matter of such paramount importance. It is likewise proper that you should be accurately informed of what has occurred on the several occasions mentioned in the published statements.

You have heretofore been furnished with copies of the manifesto issued by the Congress of the Confederate States, with the approval of the President, on the 14th June last, and have, doubtless, acted in conformity with the resolution which requested that copies of this manifesto should be laid before foreign governments.

The principles, sentiments, and proposals, by which these States have been, and are still actuated, are set forth in that paper with all the authority due to the solemn declaration of the Legislature and Executive Departments of this Government, and with a clearness which leaves no room for comment or explanation. In a few sentences it is pointed out that all we ask is immunity from interference with our internal peace and prosperity, "and to be left in the undisturbed enjoyment of these inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, which our common ancestors declared to be the equal heritage of all parties to the social compact. Let them forbear aggressions upon us, and the peace of the world will be secured."

These principles, and the questions which require adjustment by negotiation, we have ever been willing, and are still willing, to enter into communication with our adversaries in a spirit of peace, of equity, and of frankness. The manifesto closed with the declaration that "we commit our cause to the enlightened judgment of the world, to the sober reflections of our adversaries themselves, and to the solemn and righteous arbitrament of Heaven."

Within a very few weeks after the publication of this manifesto, it seemed to have met with a response from President Lincoln. In the early part of last month a letter was received by General Lee from Lieutenant-General Grant, in the following words:

"HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, 'City Point,' Va., July 8, 1864.

"General R. E. Lee, commanding Confederate forces near Petersburg, Virginia:

"General: I would request that Colonel James F. Jacques, Seventy-third Illinois volunteer infantry, and J. R. Gilmore, Esq., Commissioner for the Exchange of Prisoners, at such place between the lines of the two armies as you may designate. The object of the meeting is legitimate with the duties of Colonel Ould as Commissioner.

"If not consistent for you to grant the request here asked, I would beg that this be referred to President Davis for his action.

"Requesting as early an answer to this communication as you may find convenient to make, I subscribe myself,

"Very respectfully,

"Your obedient servant,

"U. S. GRANT."

On the reference of this letter to the President, he authorized Colonel Ould to meet the persons named in General Grant's letter; and Colonel Ould, after a brief time, returned to Richmond and reported to the President, in the presence of the Secretary of War and myself, that Messrs. Jacques and Gilmore had not said anything to him about his duties as Commissioner for Exchange of Prisoners, but that they asked permission to come to Richmond for the purpose of seeing the President, and that they were in the knowledge and approval of President Lincoln, and under his pass; that they were informal messengers sent with a view of paving the way for a meeting of formal commissioners authorized to negotiate for peace, and desired to communicate to President Davis the views of M. Lincoln, and to obtain the President's views, return, so as to arrange for a meeting of our commissioners. Colonel Ould stated that he had told them repeatedly that it was useless to come to Richmond to talk of peace on any other terms than the recognized independence of the Confederacy, to which they said they were aware of that, and that they were nevertheless, confident that their interview would result in peace. The President, on the report of Colonel Ould, determined to permit them to come to Richmond under his charge.

On the evening of the 16th of July, Colonel Ould conducted these gentlemen to a hotel in Richmond, where from was provided for them, in which they were to remain undisturbed during their stay here, and on the next morning I received the following letter:

"SPRINGWOOD HOUSE,"

"Richmond, Va., July 17, 1864.

"Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of State of the Confederate States of America:

"Dear Sir: The undersigned, James F. Jacques, of Illinois, and James R. Gilmore, of Massachusetts, most respectfully solicit an interview with President Davis. They visit Richmond as private citizens, and have no official character or authority; but they are fully possessed of the views of the United States Government relative to an adjustment of the differences now existing between the North and the South, and have little doubt that a free interchange of views between President Davis and themselves would open the way to such official negotiations as would ultimately restore peace to the two sections of our distracted country.

"They therefore asked an interview with the President, and, awaiting your reply, are

"Most truly and respectfully,

"Your obedient servants,

"JAMES F. JACQUES,

"JAMES R. GILMORE."

The word "official" is understood, and the word "peace" doubly underscored, in the original.

After perusing the letter, I invited Colonel Ould to conduct the writers to my office; and on their arrival, stated to them that they must be conscious they could not be admitted to an interview with the President without informing me more fully of the object of their mission, and satisfying me that they came by request of Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Gilmore replied that they came unofficially, but with the knowledge, and at the desire, of Mr. Lincoln; that they thought the war had gone far enough; that it could never end except by some sort of agreement; that the agreement might as well be made now as after further bloodshed; that they knew by the recent address of the Confederate Congress that they were willing to make peace; that they admitted that proposals ought to come from the North, and that they were prepared to make

these proposals. Mr. Lincoln's authority; that it was necessary to have a sort of informal understanding in advance of regular negotiations, for if commissioners were appointed without a such understanding, they would meet, quarrel, and separate, leaving the parties more bitter against each other than before; that they knew Mr. Lincoln's views, and would state them if pressed by the President to do so, and desired to learn his return.

I again insisted on some evidence that they came from Mr. Lincoln; and in order to satisfy me, Mr. Gilmore related the fact that permission for their coming through our lines had been asked officially by General Grant in a letter to General Lee, and that General Grant in that letter had asked that the request should be referred to President Davis. Mr. Gilmore then showed me a card, written and signed by Mr. Lincoln, requesting General Grant to aid Mr. Gilmore and friend in passing through his lines into the Confederacy. Colonel Jacques then said that his name was not put on the card for the reason that it was earnestly desired that their visit should be kept secret; that he had come into the Confederacy a year ago, and had visited Petersburg on a similar errand, and that it was feared if his name should become known, that some of those who had formerly been in the peace party would offer to state distinctly that you came as messengers from Mr. Lincoln for the purpose of agreeing with the President as to the proper mode of inaugurating a formal negotiation for peace, charged by Mr. Lincoln with authority for stating his own views and receiving those of President Davis.

Both answered in the affirmative, and I then said that the President would see them at my office the same evening at 9 P. M., that, at least, I presumed he would; but if he objected, after hearing my report, they should be informed. They were then recommended to the charge of Colonel Ould, with the understanding that they were to be reconducted to my office at the appointed hour unless otherwise directed.

This interview, connected with the report previously made by Colonel Ould, left on my mind the decided impression that Mr. Lincoln was averse to sending formal commissioners to open negotiations, but he might thereby be deemed to have recognized the independence of the Confederacy, and that he was anxious to learn whether the conditions on which alone he would be willing to take such a step would be yielded by the Confederacy; that with this view he had placed his messengers in a condition to satisfy us that they really came from him, without committing himself to anything in the event of a disagreement as to such conditions as he considered to be indispensable. On informing the President, therefore, of my conclusions, he determined that no question of form or etiquette should be an obstacle to his receiving any overtures that promised, however remotely, to result in putting an end to the carnage which marked the continuance of hostilities.

The President came to my office at 9 o'clock in the evening, and Colonel Ould came a few moments after, with Messrs. Jacques and Gilmore. The President said to them that he had heard, from me, that they came as messengers of peace from Mr. Lincoln; that as such they were welcome; that the Confederacy had never concealed its desire for peace, and that he was ready to hear whatever they had to offer on that subject.

Mr. Gilmore then addressed the President, and in a few minutes had conveyed the information that these two gentlemen had come to Richmond and informed him of the fact that this Government would accept a peace on the basis of a reconstruction of the Union, the abolition of slavery, and the grant of an amnesty to the people of the States repudiate criminals. In order to accomplish the abolition of slavery, it was proposed that there should be a general vote of all the people of both federations, in mass, and the majority of the vote thus taken was to determine that as well as all other disputed questions. These were stated to be Mr. Lincoln's views. The President answered that as these proposals had been prefaced by the remark that the people of the North were a majority, and that a majority ought to govern, the offer was, in effect, a proposal that the Confederate States should surrender to the discretion, admit that they had been wrong from the beginning of the contest, submit to the mercy of their enemies, and allow themselves to be in the hands of their enemies; that extermination was preferable to such dishonor.

He stated that if they were themselves so unacquainted with the form of their own government as to make such propositions, Mr. Lincoln ought to have known, when giving them these views, that it was out of the power of the Confederate Government to act on the subject of the domestic institutions of the several States, each State having extensive jurisdiction on that point, still less to commit the decision of such a question to the vote of a foreign people; that the separation of the States was an accomplished fact; that he had no authority to receive proposals for negotiation except by virtue of his official position of an independent confederacy; and on this basis alone his proposals were made to him.

At one point of conversation, Mr. Gilmore made use of some language referring to these States as "rebels" while rendering an account of Mr. Lincoln's views, and apologized for the word. The President desired him to proceed, that no offence was taken, and that he wished Mr. Lincoln's language to be repeated to him as exactly as possible. Some further conversation took place, substantially to the same effect as the foregoing, when the President rose to indicate that the interview was at an end. The two gentlemen were then recommended to the charge of Colonel Ould, and left Richmond the next day.

This account of the visit of Messrs. Gilmore and Jacques to Richmond has been rendered necessary by our both of them, since their return to the United States, notwithstanding the agreement that their visit was to be kept secret. They have, perhaps, concluded that as the promise of secrecy was made at their request, it was permissible to disregard it. We had no reason for desiring to conceal what occurred, and have, therefore, no complaint to make of the publicity given to the fact of the visit. The extreme inaccuracy of Mr. Gilmore's narrative will be apparent to you from the foregoing statement.

You have no doubt seen, in the Northern papers, an account of another conference on the subject of peace, which took place in

Canada, at about the same date, between Messrs. C. C. Clay and J. P. Holcombe, Confederate citizens of the highest character and position, and Mr. Horace Greeley, of New York, acting with authority of President Lincoln. It is deemed not improper to inform you that Messrs. Clay and Holcombe, although enjoying, in an eminent degree, the confidence and esteem of the President, were strictly accurate in their statement that they were without any authority from this Government to treat with that of the United States on any subject whatever. We had no knowledge of their conference with Mr. Greeley, nor of their proposed visit to Washington, till we saw the newspaper publications. A significant confirmation of the truth of the statement of Messrs. Gilmore and Jacques, that they came as messengers from Mr. Lincoln, is to be found in the fact that the views of Mr. Lincoln, as stated by them to the President, are in exact conformity with the offensive paper addressed to "whom" it may concern, which was sent by Mr. Lincoln to Messrs. Clay and Holcombe by the hands of his private secretary, Mr. Hay, and which was properly regarded by these gentlemen as an intimation that Mr. Lincoln was unwilling that this war should cease while in his power to continue hostilities.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. P. BENJAMIN,

Secretary of State.

HON. JAMES M. MASON, Commissioner to the Continent, &c., &c., Paris.

Vote for Governor.

We are informed that the Secretary of State has received the official vote for Governor from all but thirteen counties; and adding to these the unofficial vote published from other counties, gives Gov. Vance 39,825 majority—with Alleghany to hear from. Mr. Holden received something over 13,000 only. The two added together make only about 66,000 votes. Evidently much of the army vote has failed to be returned, or formal votes were not observed, which required that they should not be counted in making out the official vote.

The Exchange of Prisoners.

We have official information that the Confederate authorities have offered to exchange officer for officer and man for man with the Federal authorities. Heretofore the point of contention has been the delivery of the excess of prisoners, our Government insisting upon the terms of the cartel, which required the delivery of all prisoners on both sides within ten days where practicable, the excess to be in parole. Owing, however, to the large number held on each side, and the suffering consequent upon their confinement, the Confederate Government has abated a portion of its just demands under the cartel, and offered to accept the proposal heretofore made by the enemy, viz: to exchange officer for officer and man for man, leaving the excess, if any, in their hands until other captures were made. This last offer of our government, though made early in the month, has not yet been accepted, seeming to show a persistent purpose on the part of the enemy to refuse all offers of exchange, even upon terms offered by themselves. We understand the correspondence on this interesting subject addressed to the Federal Government, as well as the history of the efforts which have been made by our authorities to relieve the prisoners respectively held by the two Governments, will shortly appear.

Petersburg, Va., August 23rd 1864.

Editors Confederate:—Below I send you the casualties of Co. K, 15th N. C. Reg't, commanded by Capt. J. P. Cross, in the battle of Sandusky, August 21st, near Petersburg.

Killed—none; wounded—Sergeant J. H. Williams, bruised by shell in breast; private David Kozak, in face, severely; Daniel S. Hartley, in hand, severely; R. H. Braswell, in arm severely; W. G. Williams, bruised by explosion of shell.

JAS. P. CROSS,

Capt. Co. K, 15th N. C. T.

Non Petersburg, Va., August, 22nd, 1864.

Editors Confederate:—Please publish the following list of casualties in the 47th N. C. Reg't, in the fight near the Weldon railroad, on yesterday. P. A. PAGE, Serg't; Maj. C. A. Wounded: Serg't Wm. Chambliss, in left arm; Corp'l W. H. Perry, neck, slight.

Co. B—Killed: Private Wm. Mingo; wounded, Private J. R. Strickland, side and head.

Co. E—Capt J. H. Norwood (commanding Regiment) wounded in the side, slightly; Private J. W. Monahan, contusion of left arm; J. W. Barlow, contusion of left side; J. H. A. Sykes, in right wrist; Henry Bailey, contusion of left arm; Wm. H. Terry, leg.

Co. F—Wounded: J. M. Q. Spencer, contusion of right foot; James A. Ford, in thumb.

Co. G—Wounded: J. J. Bowen, in face; Wm. H. Perry, back and head, severely; Sidney Joyner, in hand.

Co. H—Wounded: Joseph McGhee, left hip; Serg't H. Johnson, left arm, slight.

Co. I Killed: Serg't Woody Beavers, private Sidney Medlin. Wounded: W. J. Massey, in back; Calvin Cope, both thighs, slight; J. H. Freeman, right leg; Henderson Jackson, both legs amputated.

Co. K—Killed: Private Luke Simpson. Wounded: M. D. Bryant, left ankle; A. G. Sharp, right thigh.

Recapitulation.—Killed, 3; wounded, 22.

Resigned.—The resignation of the following named officers of North Carolina Regiments have been accepted by the President: Lt. Col. A. M. Waidell, 3d Cavalry. Major Henry Harding, 6th Regiment. Lieut. Exum Lewis, 38th Regiment.

WANTED.

50,000 Damaged Cotton Bags.

Persons having the above named stock for sale will please call on the subscriber who is constantly in the market as Agent for the New Paper Manufacturing Company.

W. H. CROW,

Raleigh, N. C.

Aug 30-Jawaw

TELEGRAPHIC

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by S. S. Tinsman, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

Northern News.

MOBILE, August 28.—A special dispatch to the

Advertiser, dated Saturday August 27th, says the

Chicago Press has received Memphis papers to

the 25th.

The Washington correspondent of the Times,

says the siege of Petersburg has been raised.

Grant has sacrificed thirty thousand men within

less than 40 days. He began the siege with one

hundred and twenty thousand men, sent twenty-

five thousand to protect Washington, leaving a

force before Petersburg of seventy-five thousand.

No more crowing over Mobile or Atlanta.

A Baltimore dispatch says the Confederates occupy

Marionburg, and that Winchester has been

evacuated. The Potomac forces are guarded.

Early's forces are estimated at fifty five thousand.

Adam Johnson is advancing on Cumberland

with twelve hundred men. A party of three

troops were badly cut up below Fort Hamilton.

Arms have been clandestinely carried into Indiana

for the disloyalists. A Government steamer, in

been captured and burned on White river.

Memphis on the 25th saw a case of terrible

excitement. A report prevailed that Forrest, Dick

Taylor and Loring were about attacking. The

people were wild, running and looting. The

military took to boats. Another report was that

Taylor was planting batteries on Arkansas shore.

The confusion increased—the military turned out

—the excitement lasted several hours. Many persons

were have arrested for carrying news to For-

rest.

All quiet at Mobile.

SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, Aug. 29.—The Baltimore Ameri-

cans admits that the 5th corps lost in the fight of

Friday and Sunday, near Petersburg, 5,000, is

killed, wounded, and missing. A telegram from

Harper's Ferry of the 25th says a reconnaissance

was made on the morning of the 25th by a large

force of cavalry under Torbett, about a mile from

town.

The column encountered Breckinridge's corps,

and some skirmishing ensued. The Rebel Gen-

eral withdrew his command, having lost one hun-

dered and fifty killed and wounded, including sev-

eral staff officers. All the fords from Williamsport

to Point of Rocks are well guarded.

THIRD DISPATCH.

RICHMOND, Aug. 29.—Northern dates to-

yesterday are to hand. The Washington Circu-

lar gives an account of a sharp fight on the 23d

at Duffield's Station on the Baltimore and Ohio

Railroad. Losses on both sides severe. At night

fall Federals fell back to their original position.

It is reported that the second Schellkopf's corp

left Atlanta on the 16th, with fifteen days' rations,

for Macon. On the 20th Wheeler attacked, cap-

tured, and killed the negro guard and three hun-

dered white laborers at Stewart's Landing.

A telegram from Nashville on the 24th, says

matters at Atlanta are unchanged. The army is

engaged in advancing and strengthening the

works. On the 15th Major General Dodge was shot

in the head by a sharpsh